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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1960 in accordance with Article 15 (4) and (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and Circular 1/61 of the Ministry of Health.

In 1960, the incidence of acute notifiable disease in the Urban District was very low. There was an increase in the number of live births compared with the previous year, and the number of deaths was less than in 1959.

One significant change in the town was the opening in September of a new modern abattoir. Also, a new scheme for the construction of 30 Council houses in Bye Street was commenced.

The Report gives a record of the conditions in the Urban District, and of the work of the Department during the year.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this Report by my colleagues, Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer; Mr. J.F. Lorimer, Public Health Inspector, and Surveyor; and Mr. K. Mills, Executive Officer.

Also, I wish to express my appreciation of the support given me in the discharge of my duties throughout the year by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

17th August, 1961.

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss A.O. Gale

Telephone:

Ross-on-Wye 2214

Chepstow House,

Ross-on-Wye.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND
HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. J.F. Lorimer, M.R.S.H.

Telephone:

Ledbury 5

Urban Council Offices,
Church Street,
Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small town in the south-east of the County. It is a centre for the surrounding agricultural district, and the town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering, printing and fruit preservation. Catering for visitors also provides some employment.

Area (in acres)	...	499
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.60)	...	1,181
Rateable Value	...	£40,383
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£150.0.7d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	...	3,670
Area comparability factor (births)	...	0.99
Area comparability factor (deaths)	...	0.81

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of live births	...	63
Live birth rate per 1000 population (Crude)	...	17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	4.76

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	...	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	Nil
Total live and still births	...	63
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	...	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	...	15.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	...	16.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)	...	15.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 live births)	...	15.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births)	...	15.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of maternal deaths	...	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population is 3,670. Using the estimated resident population, the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.11, and the average number of persons per acre is 7.4. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.37. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 3. In the previous year there was a natural decrease of population amounting to ten.

Live Births

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within the District is 63 (33 male and 30 female). The crude birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 17.2, and using the comparability factor of 0.99 the adjusted birth rate is 17.1 per 1000 estimated resident population. The ratio of male female births is 1.1.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1960 is 17.1 per 1000 population.

Three births occurred out of wedlock. Illegitimate live births formed 4.76% of all live births; the illegitimate live birth rate being 0.82 per 1000 estimated population.

Stillbirths

No stillbirths occurred in the Urban District during 1960. The stillbirth rate is therefore Nil for 1960. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 19.7 per 1000 total (live and still) births. In the previous year one still birth was registered.

Deaths

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died within the area, and adding the number of deaths of residents who died outside the area, the total number of deaths allocated to the Urban District was 60 (34 male and 26 female). In 1959, there were 66 deaths in Ledbury.

The crude death rate for the area was 16.3 per 1000 estimated resident population. Using the area comparability factor of 0.81 the corrected death rate was 13.2 per 1000 resident population. The 1960 death rate for England and Wales is 11.5 per 1000 population.

The most frequent cause of death was all forms of heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) which accounted for 15 deaths, giving a corrected death rate of 3.31 per 1000 estimated population.

Cancer Deaths

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites was 12 (4 male and 8 female), giving a corrected death rate for all forms of cancer of 2.6 per 1000 estimated population. In 1959 also there were 12 cancer deaths.

Deaths due to Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease

Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as a cause of death, six deaths being caused by this disease. In the previous year two deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Tuberculosis

There were no deaths in Ledbury due to any form of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for England and Wales for the year was .075 per 1000 population. In 1959, one death was attributed to tuberculosis in the Urban District.

Infant Mortality

Unfortunately there was one infant death during the year. The 1960 infant mortality rate for England and Wales is 21.7 per 1000 live births; the local rate being 15.9 per 1000 live births. In 1959, there was also one infant death in Ledbury.

Neo-Natal Mortality

As the infant death occurred within the first four weeks of life the neo-natal mortality rate was 15.9 per 1000 live births.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex, and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Fe- male	Persons	Corrected D.R. per 1000 est. Population
3.	Syphilitic disease.	1	-	1	0.22
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	1	1	0.22
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	1	3	0.66
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2	0.44
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1	0.22
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	3	5	1.10
15.	Leukaemia.	-	1	1	0.22
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	2	11	2.43
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	5	4	9	1.99
20.	Other heart disease.	3	1	4	0.88
21.	Other circulatory disease.	1	1	2	0.44
23.	Pneumonia.	1	5	6	1.32
24.	Bronchitis.	4	-	4	0.88
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	2	2	4	0.88
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1	0.22
34.	All other accidents.	3	2	5	1.10
All Causes		34	26	60	13.22

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory

The facilities available to the District at the Public Health Laboratory, Hereford, remain unchanged.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Milk (methylene blue test)	=	12
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	12
Water (bacteriological)	=	18
Urine	=	2
Desiccated Coconut	=	3

Hospital Facilities

General

The Ledbury Cottage Hospital has 12 beds, a surgical theatre and an X-ray apparatus. Both surgical and medical cases are admitted.

The Hospital also provides regular out-patient clinics for the following cases:- surgical; paediatric; ophthalmic; ear, nose and throat; antenatal; pathology; physiotherapy and speech therapy.

Infectious Diseases

Accommodation is available for cases of infectious disease at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulance Facilities

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.

Home for Aged Persons

The County Council maintains Belle Orchard House, in Orchard Lane, as a Home for aged persons.

Clinics

Infant Welfare Clinic

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held on the second and fourth Monday afternoons in each month at the Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Public Mortuary

The Council provides a public mortuary and post mortem room for use of the town and surrounding Rural District. Thirteen bodies of deceased persons were received at the mortuary during the year.

Disposal of the Dead (National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50)

One burial was carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Protection (National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47)

No investigations were made under this section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The town is situated on Old Red Sandstone, here represented as marl with bands of sandstone. To the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur, chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones.

Water Supply

On 1st April 1960, the Council's water undertaking became vested in the Herefordshire Water Board - a new body set up by the Herefordshire Water Board Order 1959, and charged with the duty of providing public water supplies within the County of Hereford.

Within the Urban District the public water mains consist of a high pressure and a low pressure system. These systems can be connected.

The water for the low pressure system is taken from Conygree Reservoir (100,000 gallons capacity) fed by springs in Conygree Wood. These are land springs dependent upon local rainfall. Water for the high pressure system is obtained from Massington Well and pumped to Cross Hands reservoir. Continuous automatic chlorination is applied to the rising main.

As these supplies diminish in periods of dry weather, a bulk supply is also taken from the Malvern Urban District Council's mains.

During 1960, the public water supplies in the Urban District were adequate for the demand.

No extensions to public water mains or new works to improve water supply were carried out during the year.

The number of inhabited dwellings supplied from the public water mains was 1159, and 22 dwellings are supplied from private wells.

The number of samples of water in public supply submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 16. Ten of these samples were of water before chlorination, and six were of water from the public mains. All of these were sterile apart from one sample taken direct from the Massington Well. This was not of good potable quality and shows the necessity for the chlorination of the supplies.

There was no evidence of any significant solvent action of metals by the water in the public water mains.

Drainage

The town has a system of public sewers which are of the combined type taking storm and foul water and connect to the sewage disposal works. There are 1176 dwelling houses connected to the public sewers. The disposal works are obsolete and are inadequate for the proper treatment of the present quantity of sewage. The Council proposes to construct new sewage disposal works and Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme which has received approval of the Minister. No progress was made in the construction of new works during the year.

No extensions of public sewers were constructed during the year.

The temporary scheme of irrigation continued in use at the sewage disposal works as a means of lessening river pollution, but it is essential that the proposed new works should be brought into use at the earliest possible date.

There were 32 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses and 3 in connection with other premises, and one existing drain was reconstructed. Thirtysix drain tests were made.

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are provided in the centre of the town in Church Lane and in Bye Street. These are suitably situated and are maintained in good condition.

Rivers and Streams

The river Leadon, a tributary of the river Severn, is a boundary of the Urban District. It is a small stream that is liable to flood in winter months. Such floods, at times, involve land used for irrigation at the sewage disposal works.

Closet Accommodation

All dwellings in the town are provided with water closets but only approximately 70% of these are provided with flushing apparatus and the remainder are slop closets. An improvement is necessary but uncertainty of water supply has prevented more positive action.

Thirtynine new waterclosets were constructed during the year.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides a weekly collection of domestic refuse. This is carried out by direct labour with a covered motor refuse vehicle. The Council undertakes the collection of trade refuse on payment of a special charge. Disposal is by tipping at the town tip in Jubilee Meadows, and it is possible only for partial control to be practised.

There are no public Baths or Washhouses situated within the area.

The Surveyor maintains the roads in a cleanly state.

The few cesspools remaining are cleansed when necessary by owners making arrangements with specialist contractors.

Provision of dustbins by occupiers or owners is satisfactory at the present time.

Camping Sites. Public Health Act, 1936

No sites were used for camping purposes during the year within the Urban District.

Two sites were licensed, under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, each in respect of one caravan.

Swimming Baths

The small open air swimming pool owned by the Council was open to the public during the summer months, on payment. The water is taken from the town mains and a purification plant is provided. The pool has a capacity of about 54,000 gallons. This passes through the purification plant every six hours. The pool, situated just within the adjacent Rural District, was kept in a clean condition, but needed redecoration.

Two samples of pool water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be sterile.

Shops and Offices

Informal action secured cleansing and repair in a catering establishment.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infestation of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year. The Council undertakes disinfection when necessary, with a liquid insecticide.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one common lodging house in the town. This was inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on the premises during the year and no infestations were found.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. J.F. Lorimer, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, for the following statement furnished under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959:-

Inspections

Animals	=	4
Bakehouses	=	3
Burial Grounds	=	50
Caravans	=	2
Common Lodging Houses	=	1
Control of Pests	=	42
Dairies	=	12
Drainage	=	3
Drain Tests	=	36
Filthy and Verminous Premises	=	2
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	8
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	32
Food Handling Byelaws and Food Premises	=	24
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	=	1
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	=	16
Nuisances	=	2
Offensive Smells	=	6
Public Conveniences	=	100
Public Mortuaries	=	2
Petroleum Stores	=	14
Refuse Tips	=	12
Sewage Disposal Works	=	50
Sewers	=	1

Inspections (continued)

Shops	=	24
Sanitary Conveniences	=	100
Slaughterhouses	=	5
Stalls	=	50
Swimming Baths and Pools	=	64
Unsound Food	=	11
Water Supply	=	1

Notices Issued

Informal	=	12
Statutory re Housing	=	Nil
Statutory under other Acts	=	3

Summary of Defects Remedied

Drains and Gullies cleared	=	2
Drains repaired	=	1
Defective floors repaired	=	1
Defective roofs repaired	=	7
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	=	1
Closets repaired or renewed	=	1
Footpath channels cleared	=	2
Water supplies provided	=	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	=	5

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Council at the end of the year was 32 and the number without mechanical power was 8. These figures show an increase of 3 factories without mechanical power and a reduction of 4 factories with mechanical power.

Five building sites were registered with the Council under the Act.

There are no outworkers registered with the Council.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960, for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspect-ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	8	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	32	32	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	5	-	-
Total	45	45	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The Council employs a part time Rodent Operator who has attended a course of training. Regular inspection has been carried out within the Urban District. The public sewers, refuse tip and sewage disposal works were treated during the year. The Council provides free treatment for domestic premises but a charge is made for the treatment of trade premises.

	Premises inspected	Number of inspections	Total infestations	Rats		Mice	No. of properties treated
				Major	Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties	2	3	3	-	3	-	3
Dwelling Houses	21	42	21	-	21	-	21
Agricultural Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other (including business) premises	2	4	2	-	2	-	2
Total	25	49	26	-	26	-	26

Agricultural, Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions Act, 1956

There are no properties in the Urban District to which this Act applies.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Fourteen licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were granted by the Council during the year.

SECTION D - HOUSING

Although no new Council houses were completed during the year work on 30 dwellings was commenced in the Bye Street scheme. Private owners completed 16 dwellings during 1960, and 5 were under construction at the end of the year. The number of occupied dwellings in the Urban District at the end of the year was 1181.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	25
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	4
3.	Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	21

Houses DemolishedIn Clearance Areas

(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	...	Nil
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	...	Nil
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957.	...	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas

(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957.	...	Nil
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	...	Nil
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	...	Nil
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	...	Nil

Unfit Houses Closed

(8)	Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	...	2
(9)	Under Section 17(3) and (26) Housing Act 1957.	...	Nil
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	...	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	12	Nil
(12) After formal notice by Local Authority		
(a) under Public Health Acts	3	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

Housing Act 1957. Part IV Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year, there were 14 dwellings known to be overcrowded. Although it was not possible for the Council to secure abatement of any of these cases, no further cases occurred during the year.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958. Part II. Section 30

The Council made four grants during the year for the improvement of dwellings under this section of the Act.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959. Part II. Section 4

Four grants were made by the Council under this section during the year, to provide standard amenities.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The Urban District is a specified area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk is permitted to be sold retail within the District.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Council remained at six. Six licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised milk and six for the sale of tuberculin tested milk. Twelve dairy inspections were made.

There was no evidence at any time during the year of disease occurring in the population as a result of the consumption of milk. Twelve samples of pasteurised milk were sent for examination and all complied with the Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations 1949.

The town is fortunate with regard to milk supplies, as there is a milk pasteurisation plant situated in Bridge Street under very capable management. All milk passing through this plant is tuberculin tested milk.

Ice Cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the area, but 17 are registered for the storage and sale of this food. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with these premises. Sixteen inspections were made during the year.

Water Cress

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season. The plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town. Cress exposed for sale in the shops is almost always purchased from wholesale suppliers.

Shell Fish

The sale of shellfish in the town is small, and no action was necessary.

Meat - Slaughterhouses Act 1958

At the beginning of the year there were four privately owned licensed slaughterhouses in use in the town. In September, a new privately owned abattoir was licensed. This new slaughterhouse complies with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958. With the opening of the Ledbury Abattoir, two of the smaller slaughterhouses went out of use, so that only three slaughterhouses remained in use at the end of the year.

In November, the Council submitted under Section 3 of the Act, a report to the Minister on the existing and probable future requirements of the Urban District for slaughterhouse facilities, and of the facilities likely to become available to meet those requirements.

During 1960, a total of 3,889 carcasses were inspected, an increase of 1148 over the figure for 1959. This difference is probably the result of the opening of the Ledbury Abattoir. In 1958, the number of animals slaughtered in the town was 2,504

<u>Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned, in whole or in part</u>						
	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected	492	-	30	2330	1037	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	-	-	80	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.5	-	-	3.4	2.0	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	31	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954 and the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

No licences for slaughtermen were granted by the Council during the year.

Food Poisoning

Seven notifications of suspected food poisoning were received but in no instance was any confirmatory evidence obtained.

Unsound Food

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
7 tins	Milk	Blown tins
10 "	Tomatoes	" "
11 "	Fruit	" "
5 "	Fish	" "
9 "	Cooked Meats	" "
5 "	Peas	" "
1 Stone	Cod Fillets	Decomposition
1 "	Herrings	"
4 lbs.	Coconut	"

All unsound food which is surrendered or seized, is buried on the Council's refuse tip. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food was necessary during 1960.

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16

Six premises concerned with the manufacture of meat products, three bakeries and three fish frying establishments are registered under this section. The number of inspections made during the year was 24. Conditions of all premises were found to be maintained at a reasonably high standard.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food.

Food and Drug Act 1955. Section 15

During the year 24 inspections were made in connection with these byelaws. Food stalls in the Market tend to ignore the requirements of the byelaws respecting protection of food exposed for sale, and need constant supervision.

There are no knackers' yards situated within the Ledbury Urban District.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute notifiable infectious disease in the Urban District during 1960 was insignificant, as only four notifications were received, giving a notification rate of 1.1 per 1000 estimated population. Throughout the year the District remained free from diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever and poliomyelitis.

In 1959, eightytwo notifications were received, seventyfour of these being in respect of measles.

Infectious Disease according to certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+
Measles	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

Measles

Measles was the most prevalent notifiable disease but only three notifications were received. These occurred in three separate houses during March. All patients were children. The measles notification rate for the Urban District was 0.82 per 1000 estimated population. No deaths were attributed to the disease.

Pneumonia

Only one case of pneumonia was notified during 1960, but the deaths of six residents were attributed to the disease, giving a pneumonia death rate of 1.32 per 1000 estimated population.

Confirmed Cases of Acute Infectious Disease in each Quarter

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year
Measles	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Total	4	-	-	-	4

Other Diseases

In the first quarter a type of enteritis became somewhat prevalent in the Urban District. Whilst accurate information as to the number of persons affected was not possible, about 36 patients had symptoms. The main features were diarrhoea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Examination of stools gave negative results. The disorder was probably infective and possibly due to a virus.

The efficiency of notification is reasonably good and I take this opportunity to acknowledge co-operation I have received from the medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year, 24 cases of respiratory disease (18 male and 6 female) were entered on the Register. During the year 2 cases (1 male and 1 female) of respiratory disease were added to the register, one of these being a new infection. Three cases were removed from the Register during 1960 (2 male and 1 female). At the end of the year the number of cases remaining on the Register was 23 (17 males and 6 females).

There were no deaths in 1960 in the Urban District attributed to tuberculosis. In the previous year one death was caused by this disease. The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for 1960 for England and Wales is 0.075 per 1000 estimated population.

The problem of tuberculosis is slowly diminishing and improved environmental hygiene has contributed towards this trend.

New Cases during 1960 of tuberculosis

There was only one new infection notified - this was a case of respiratory disease in a male.

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